The Pittsburgh Gazette.

"PRODESSE CIVIBUS."

Vol. 33. PITTSBURGH, TUESDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 8, 1818. New Series, No. 33.

PUBLISHED (EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY) BY
JOHN I. SCULL & MORGAN NEVILLE,
In Fourth Street, between Market and Wood Streets.

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS in and by an Act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled, "An Act to regulate the General Elections within this Commonwealth," it is enjoined on me to give public notice of such Election to be held, and to enumerate in such notice what Officers are to be elected: In pursuance of which I, LAZARUS STEWART, Sheriff of the County of Allegheny, do therefore make known, and give this public notice to the Electors of the said County of Allegheny, that a General Election will be held in the said County, on the SECOND TUESDAY OF OCTOBER NEXT, at the several Election Districts therein, viz:—

The Electors of that part of the City of Pittsburgh, west of Wood Street from the Monongahela River to where the said Street intersects Liberty Street, from thence north of Liberty and west of Washington Streets, are to meet at the Court-House in the said City.

The Electors of that part of the City of Pittsburgh, east of Wood Street and south of Liberty Street to the City line, together with the Electors of that part of Pitt Township adjoining and attached thereto, beginning on the Allegheny River at the mouth of Washington Street, and running up the said River to the mouth of the Two Mile Run, thence up the said Run by Roup's mill to Henry Fulton's farm house, thence a straight line to William Knox's farm house, on the Four mile run, (including the two last mentioned places) thence down the Four mile run to the Monongahela river, and thence down the said river to the city line, are also to meet at the Court-house in the city of Pittsburgh.

The electors of Pitt Township, are to meet at the school-house in the village of Wilkinsburgh, in said township (being the place appointed by the act of assembly of 24th March, 1817.)

The electors of Plumb township, are to meet at the house of John Little, in said township.

The electors of Versailles township, are to meet at the house William Shaw, in said township.

The electors of Elizabeth township, are to meet at the house of John Walker, in Elizabethtown.

The electors of Mifflin township, are to meet at the house of William Walker in said township.

The electors of that part of St. Clair township, within the following bounds, to wit: Beginning on the Monongahela river at the mouth of Street's run, thence down the said river to the mouth of Chartier's creek on the Ohio river, thence up the said creek to include John Bell's, from thence to Willet's on Street's run, (including the farms of Robert Hays and James Brison) and thence down the said run to the place of Beginning (being made a separate election district) are to meet at the house of James Patterson, locksmith, Birmingham, in said township.

The electors of the residue of St. Clair township, south and west of the aforesaid division line, are to meet at the house of Thomas M'Cully, in said township.

The electors of Fayette township, are to meet at the house of John Taylor, (formerly Matthew M'Coy's) in Noblesburgh, in said township.

The electors of Robinson township, are to meet at the house of William Marks in said township.

The electors of Moon township, are to meet at the house of William Hooper, Sen. in said township, (being the place appointed by the act of 24th March, 1817.)

The electors of Ohio township, are to meet at the house of John Moore, in said township.

The electors of Ross township, are to meet at the house of Samuel Allen, in said township.

The electors of Pine township, are to meet at the house of William Cochran, in said township.

The electors of Deer township, together with the electors residing in that part of Indiana township, between Deer township and the following line, to wit: Beginning at the Allegheny river at Alexander Logan's Ferry, thence along the Butler road until it strikes the line of Deer township, are to meet at the house of Felix Negley, in Deer township.

And the electors of the residue of Indiana township, are to meet at the house of David Stewart, in said township.

At which time and places the qualified electors, as aforesaid, will elect by ballot

One person, in conjunction with Butler county, as a member of the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES.

Four persons for members of the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in conjunction with Butler county.

Two persons for CORONER, of Allegheny county.

One person for COUNTY COMMISSIONER.

One person for AUDITOR.

And in and by the act of the general assembly of this state passed, the 17th day of March 1800 it is directed that the inspectors of the said general election, shall be chosen by ballot, on the Friday next preceding the first Tuesday in October, at the several election districts; and the election of such inspectors shall be held by the respective constables, who are required to give at least one week's notice of such election, assisted by two qualified citizens, chosen by such citizens qualified to vote as shall be then present, and the inspectors so chosen, are required to be at the places of their districts on the day of the general election, at nine o'clock in the morning, to do and perform the duties required of them.

And the return judges of the respective districts aforesaid, are required to meet at the court house, in the city of Pittsburgh on Friday next after the second Tuesday of October next, then and there to perform those duties required by law.

Given under my hand, at Pittsburgh, this twenty fifth day of August, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, and forty-third year of the independence of the United States.

L. STEWART, Sheriff.

Bath House,

NEXT door to the Pittsburgh Steam Mill, is now in completeoperation.—Price of Bathing 25 cents.

July 3

WILLIAM HILL,

HAS taken into partnership his brother JOHN HILL. Their business will be transacted under the firm of

William & John Hill:

Who have just received and offer for sale at their Wholesale Warehouse,

In Market, near Front street—and at their Retail Store, corner of Market and Fourth streets,

A LARGE AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

FRESH GOODS,

CONSISTING OF

SUPERFINE habit and second cloths—blue, black, brown, mixed and bottle,
Milled and common cassimeres—blue, black, mixed, drab and buff,
Flannels, baizes and bombazetts,
Cords, velvets, and cotton cassimeres,
Prints, ginghams, cambric, fancy and colored muslins,
Shirtings, checks and tickings,
Domestic plaids and stripes,
Fancy and common waist-coating,
Levantine, Florence and Senshaw silks
Canton and French crapes,
Bandanna, black silk and Madrass handkerchiefs,
Irish linnen, lawn and linnen cambric,
Ditto shirting, dowlas and diaper,
Men's and woman's Beaver and silk gloves,
Ditto ditto silk, worsted and cotton hose,
Ribbands, galoons, laces, silk and cotton shawls,
Buttons, sewing silk,
Silk twist, Scotch thread, linnen tapes,
Bindings, needles, pins, combs,
Suspenders, bonnets,
Looking glasses, tea trays and a great variety of fancy articles.

An assortment of
HANGING PAPER
An assortment of fine and common
CUTLERY.

Anvils, vices, frying pans, trace chains,
Coffee-mills,
WALDRON'S corn and grass scythes,
German scythes and straw knives,
German and Millington crowley steel,
Sheet-iron,
Tea-kettles, &c.

Queensware,
IN ASSORTED CRATES.
China tea sets and fancy Liverpool ware,

COFFEE, in bags,
Young Hyson Tea, in chests and boxes,

Chocolate,	Spanish indigo,
Pepper,	Copperas,
Allspice,	Logwood,
Ginger,	Windsor soap,
Cloves,	Figs,
Nutmegs,	Tanners' oil.

A general assortment of
SHOES.

☞ The most of the above goods were bought by the package on moderate terms, and will now be sold at a small advance.

Pittsburgh, April 17, 1818.——1awtf

Miller and Wilson,

At their Store in Wood between Front and Water Streets,
HAVE FOR SALE,

JUNIATA BAR IRON, Rolled ditto,	Pittsburgh & Kentucky Manufac. Tobacco,
Nail and Deck Rods,	Spanish and country Segars,
Crowley & Blister Steel,	Rappee & Scotch Snuff,
Sprigs, hinges & screws,	Rosin soap and candles,
Spinning-wheel Irons,	Powder, Shot and Lead,
Trace and Log chains,	Earthen & Queensware,
Patent beams and Steel-yards,	Whiskey, Gin and Cherry-bounce,
Axes, hoes, shovels and Spades,	Allspice, pepper & nutmegs,
Shingling hatchets, and claw-hammers,	Copperas, rosin, indigo,
Scythes and sickles,	Cheese, bacon and Venison hams,
Drawing-knives & Grid-irons,	Mackarel, shad and Herring,
Ladles, skimmers, and flesh-forks,	Bed cords and Plough lines,
Carpenter's adze',	Rigging, fishing, chalk lines, etc. etc.
Plough Irons,	
Cow-bells,	
Castings, assorted,	

Tea, Coffee, Lump and N. O. Sugar.
Cut and Hammer'd Nails,

Coffee mills,	Window glass,
Curry combs,	Screw augers.

Pittsburgh, February 28, 1818.——1awtfc

One Hundred Dollars Reward,

WILL be given for apprehending and securing in any jail, so that I may get him again,

Negroe Barney,

who calls himself HENRY. He is a mulattoe fellow, 18 or 19 years of age, and 5 feet 7 or 8 inches or perhaps 9 high—straight and well made, with bushy hair; has a scar upon one of his cheeks near the ear, about the size of, or perhaps larger than a grain of corn, he has also one or two scars on one of his arms. He is a smart active fellow, and a good cook and house servant. His clothing when he left me consisted of a velvet roundabout and trowsers, an old black silk jacket, an old fur hat with a narrow rim, and a pair of new shoes. The above described fellow was taken up by me at Pittsburgh three or four weeks ago, and made his escape from me near Chambersburgh, since when I have been informed he was seen in company with three other negroes on the way to Pittsburgh. He was in the employ of a Mr. Anderson as a carter when he was taken up in Pittsburgh.

DANIEL SCHNEBLY.
Hagers Town, Md. August 8th, 1818

John H. Crane,

ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
LOUISVILLE, (Kentucky.)

WILL attend to business in his profession, in the County of Jefferson, and in the United States Circuit Court at Frankfort.

References. HENRY BALDWIN, Esq. WM. ROBINSON, Jr. *Pittsburgh*

August 4, 1818. 6m

Town of HAVANNAH.

THE undersigned, trustees for the proprietors of the scite where the town of HAVANNAH is to be laid off, give this public notice, that lots in the above mentioned town, will be offered for sale, on the premises, on the 26th and 27th days of October next.

Havannah is situated in Lauderdale county, Alabama Territory, on the north side of the Tennessee river, immediately above Colbert's reserve, within nine miles of the town of Florence, and about eight miles from Colbert's ferry.

The town of Havannah is included in that section of country which was recently sold at Huntsville when forty two townships brought to the Government the unprecedented sum of 5,000,000 dollars. The simple fact that within this district, land sold, for purposes of agriculture, from 30 to 78 dollars per acre, furnishes an incontestible evidence of the fertility of the soil and the value of its productions: The climate too, is of an agreeable temperature, subject neither to the excessive heats of the south nor the chilling blasts of the north; yet the fruits and growth of the latter arrive at great perfection, and the most profitable species of agriculture of the former, are produced in the most luxurious abundance.

Of all the scites for towns in the late sales, the town of Havannah has incomparably the highest claim to precedence in a commercial point of view.

Considering the situation of this place, as it respects its commercial advanatages, and the rising importance of the north side of the Tennessee river within the limits of this Territory, and the remarkably rich settlements in the adjacent counties of Murry, Giles, Lawrence and Wayne, in Tennessee, all of which must necessarily depend upon this point as being the head of navigation on the Tennessee for steam boats, barges and keel-boats, for their supply of foreign articles. We say, taking these local advantages into consideration, many persons who are to be extensively engaged in mercantile and agricultural pursuits by their repeated solicitations have induced the proprietors to lay off a town on this scite.

The purchaser of cotton, the staple of this section of country, will find it emphatically to his interest to locate himself at Havannah, where he can ship his purchases any season of the year which will arrive in market several months earlier than the cotton from Madison county, or any place above the Muscle Shoals. Thus this place embraces important advantages both in the export and import trade.

Havannah is situated at a point on the Tennesse river, which is the nearest possible rout from the most populous settlements in Kentucky and Tennessee to the Mississippi, the southern parts of Alabama Territory and West Florida. It may here be remarked, that a Ferry will be established here, by which the river can be crossed with as much ease as at any other point whatever—situated immediately at the lower end of an Island, known by the name of Long Island; no convenient place is offered for crossing after leaving the military ferry till you reach this point.

Much has been said about the value of lands East of Lauderdale, in Limestone and Madison counties; but when we reflect that the productions in the vicinity of Havannah will anticipate the other in market by several months, and that they are in a degree dependent upon this place for their foreign supplies, the undersigned confidently believe that the situation will attract the attention of discerning and enterprizing men.

Havannah has the advantage of being supplied with pure and wholesome spring water which is not surpassed by any in the western country. The situation of the town is high, with a fine view of this majestic river, and the variegated scenery of a picturesque surrounding country,

Persons disposed to vest a share of their capital in town property, after a careful examination of the map of the southern country, will readily discover the propriety of the selection of this place for a town, being near the head of navigation, on a large and noble river, furnishing the greatest facilities to the commercial and agricultural pursuits of a country equalled by none in America for the fertility of its soil and the value of its productions. An agreeable and healthy point possessing these advantages, cannot fail of rising in importance. Every facility will be offered to mechanics who wish to settle in a new place, where the population of all the surrounding country is encreasing with unheard of rapidity and whose wants must be many and urgent.

A plan of the town will be left in the Register's office in Huntsville, at Peter Cheatham's, Columbia, Ten. Capt. B. M. Patterson's, Pulaski, Ten. Major J. D. M'Connell's, Fayetteville, Ten. Big Spring, Franklin county, Alabama.

Terms of sale, one third in one year, one third in three years, and the remaining third in our years from the sale.

E. J. Baily
Geo. Coulter
H. Campbell
S. Ragsdale
Jos. Farmer } Trustees.

June 25th, 1818. 2am1Oct.

BRISTLES.

I WILL give from THIRTY to SIXTY cents per lb. for country Bristles, at my Brush Manufactory, in Wood street, between Fourth street and Diamond alley. Farmers and country merchants are requested to pay attention to the above.

GEORGE BEALE.
Pittsburgh, June 26. 6m

N. B. Scalding the bristles is no detriment to them whatever.

Stray Mare.

BROKE into the enclosure of the subscriber living in Moon Township, Allegheny county, about the middle of last May, a *bright bay Mare*, with a star in her forehead, the off fore foot white, about thirteen hands high and supposed to be 3 years old. The owner is desired to come forward, prove property, pay charges & take her away,

BENJAMIN M'CORMICK.
September 1, 1818.

To Rent,

FOR a term of years not exceeding 16, at the rate of TWO Dollars per foot, the property formerly occupied as a Tan-yard by the late Thomas Wallace—it is subdivided into building lots to suit every person wishing to lease—ALSO at the rate of ONE Dollar and Fifty cents per foot, for the above term, the unoccupied part of the square adjoining the Rolling and Slitting Mill, on Penn street.—Apply to

IRWIN WALLACE, or
WM. ROBINSON, junr.
Pittsburgh, May 1, 1818.——tf

Copper & Tin Warehouse.

WILLIAM KEPNER,
CORNER OF MARKET AND FRONT STREETS, PITTSBURGH,

Has now on hand, and intends keeping a general assortment of

STILLS,
Tin Ware,

FULLERS KETTLES,	WASH KETTLES
HATTERS DITTO,	BRASS DITTO.

JAPANNED WARE.

Which he will dispose of on reasonable Terms for cash, or approved paper.

☞ Orders from a distance will be punctually attended to, and put up on short notice.

Pittsburgh, December 24, 1817.——Ttf

NEW GOODS.

Abishai Way and Co.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED AT THEIR
Wholesale and Retail Store, in Market, between Third and Fourth streets, a large assortment of
Seasonable & Fancy Goods.

TO SHEPPARD'S extra superfine CLOTHS,
Fine cloths and cassimeres,
Furniture chintzes, callicoes and ginghams,
Seersuckers and bombazetts, assorted colors,
India book and mull muslin,
6-4 British and imitation ditto ditto,
4-4 tambo ed, mull and jaconetts,
5-4 Irish sheeting, and 4-4 Irish linnens,
8-4 and 10-4 Irish table linen,
Long Yellow mamee chop nankeens,
Short ditto and blue ditto
Worsted and cotton fringe,
Cambric and India muslins,
Fine white gauze flannel,
Black galoons, pelongs rantshaws,
Canton crapes, various colours,
Canton crape shawls, ditto,
Merino shawls and handkerchiefs,
Canton camblet and rich sattins,
Irish poplines and bombazine,
Levantine and Florence silks,
5-4 Indian Patnetties, do. plain colours,
India, Mantoa and lutstring silks,
Fancy silk stripe and Florentine vesting,
Kid, York tan and beaver gloves,
Thread laces and edgings,
Shell, mock shell and horn combs,
Silk umbrellas and parasols,
Domestic plaids, stripes and shirtings,
Superior wire thread, sewing cottons.

Women's and Children's Morocco and Leather Shoes.
LEGHORN & STRAW BONNETS.
FASHIONABLE RIBBONS.

Which they offer wholesale *and* retail, *at reduced prices.*——*ALSO,*

Queensware, in crates assorted,
Flaxseed Oil, by the barrell.

Wanted to purchase,
100 BARRELS OF FLOUR.
100 BARRELS OF WHISKEY.

Country Linnen, Flax, and Twilled Bags, take as payment for Merchandize.

Pittsburgh, May 15, 1818. 2aw2m.

BUTLER & LAMBDIN,

Continue their
Book and Job PRINTING OFFICE.
Where will be printed with the utmost despatch
BOOKS, MAGAZINES AND PAMPHLETS.

Mercantile Blanks;
SUCH AS
Cheeks, Receipts, Bills of lading, Bills of parcels, Due-bills, &c.

Law Blanks.
Judgements and common Bonds, Deeds, Leases, Declarations, Protests, &c.

Magistrates' & Aldermans' Blanks.
ummons's, Scieri Facias, Commitments, Indentures, Warrants, Executions, Rules of Refference &c. for the city and counties.

HAND-BILLS, CIRCULARS, ADVERTISEMENTS, CARDS,

Together with every other description of Book and Job Printing.

Pittsburgh, June 12.

*When I relinquished the publi*cation of the PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, on the 1st of August, 1816, a considerable sum was due for subscription, advertisements, &c. Since that time I have sedulously endeavoured to collect the debts, without having recourse to law, but my indulgence has been treated with neglect.—I now give notice, that in one month from this date, I will take the most summary way to collect all debts due to me.

JOHN SCULL.
Pittsburgh, July 10, 1818.
N. B. I expect those persons whose due-bills I hold, will pay attention to this notice.

Cincinnati LAND AGENCY.

THE Subscribers, under the firm of JESSE EMBREE & Co. have opened in Cincinnati, (Ohio) an office for the purchase and sale of land, and of general land intelligence, in which they have taken measures to concenter, not only all the district plots of United States' lands in the Western country, with a considerable part of the field notes, which describe the quality and soil, but such other topographical information as considerable personal observation, and an extensive correspondence have placed within their reach—They have also established agencies in the different sections of this country, and consequently will be able to answer the enquiries and execute the orders of their patrons with the greatest possible dispatch.—As it is the intention of the proprietors to render this institution both permanent and useful, it is scarcely necessary to add, that no exertion shall be wanting on their part to merit the confidence and patronage of those who may wish to make use of their services in the line of their business.—They will transact on commission, or for a reasonable compensation, all kinds of negociation connected with the soil; such as purchasing of individuals or in the offices of the United States, paying taxes, &c. and will act as agents in all landed concerns. They keep a register, in which is entered for the perusal of enquirers, the description of all real property placed under their care for sale, and as they have now a great variety on hand, purchasers can have an extensive choice. Selecting and entering Congress Lands will constitute an important item in their business, and in this way they expect to be most useful to their friends at a distance. Letters addressed in the name of the firm, (post paid) to this place, will receive the most prompt attention.

☞ Reference, in Pittsburgh, to CROMWELL & DOBBIN, and JAMES ADAMS.

JESSE EMBREE,
M. T. WILLIAMS,
DAVID PEARCE.
Feb. 17, 1818——m6.

30 Barrels PRIME SHAD,

FOR SALE BY
ALLEN & GRANT.
Pittsburgh, August 18.

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of JANUARY, WINANS & JANUARY, is this day dissolved by mutual consent; those indebted to said firm are requested to make payment to *Samuel January, Senr. & Co.* by whom the Storage and Commission business will be transacted in future.

Those having claims against said firm will apply as above.

SAMUEL JANUARY, *Senr.*
MATTHIAS WINANS.
SAMUEL A. JANUARY.
Maysville, April 18, 1818.——tf

ORMSBY AND DOANE,

HAVE FOR SALE
100 bls. Prime N. O. Sugar,
150 kegs Tobacco,
2 bales Prime Cotton;
JUNIATA IRON,
PLOUGH PLATES.
A handsome assortment of Fresh Castings, &c.
June 12, 1818.

BOSLER & CO.

Have just received and offer for Sale on moderate terms, an extensive assortment of

IRONWARE & GROCERIES,
SUCH AS,

WALDRON'S prime corn and grass scythes,	American sheet iron single, double, and treble,
Mouse-hole anvils,	Spinning wheel irons,
German scythes,	Ketland gun locks,
Straw knives,	Iron and brass top coffee mills,
Bright and black vices,	Handsaws,
Whetstones,	Frying pans,
English, Crowley, and blister steel,	Patent tea-kettles,
Country blister, German, Swedish & cast steel,	Bed screws,
6d, 8d, and 10d wrought nails,	Wood screws,
Shovels, spades, kitchen shovels, tongs and pokers,	Bench vices,
	Knives,
	Butt hinges,
	Files,

COFFEE in bags and barrels.
LOAF AND LUMP SUGAR
Young Hyson and Gunpowder Teas in small boxes.

Chocolate,	Ginger,
Muscatel raisins,	Mustard,
Pepper,	Figs in drums and boxes.

WINDSOR, PALM AND VARIEGATED SOAP IN SMALL BOXES.
TANNERS AND LINSEED OIL.
SPANISH CIGARS, & PIPES by the box
QUEENSWARE in small crates, well assorted for country stores.
Also, always for Sale,
Castings of every description.
Plough Irons, Axes, Scale Beams, and all kinds of Edge Tools and Iron Ware.

Juniata barr iron,	Still cocks,
Pig, barr, & sheet lead,	Mounting,
Shot,	Copper rivits.
Cut nails of all sizes,	

WINDOW, GREEN AND FLINT GLASS assorted in boxes.

Rosin soap,	Writing paper,
Copperas,	Bonnet & Fullers boards.

They continue to keep a
Commission Warehouse,
for storing, forwarding, purchasing and selling all kinds of *Produce* and *Merchandize.*
Pittsburgh, March 28, 1818. 1awtf

Pittsburgh Gazette.

TUESDAY MORNING, SEPT. 8, 1818.

THE PENNY POST.——No. 2.

Hominem pagina nostra sapit.—*Mar.*
Our page relates to man.

WHILE I stood in my front door the other day, observing the variety of persons who passed up and down the street, each apparently eagerly engaged in some favourite pursuit, I was struck with the appearance of a grey headed old man who, from his countenance and gait, seemed as anxious as any of the rest to obtain some desirable object. As I think it a very instructive employment to attend to the actions of my fellow mortals, however trivial they may seem, I immediately fell into a train of thinking upon the different characters of men and the various motives which influence them. No doubt, said I to myself, that old man thinks the affair he is now engaged in of immense importance, and would be very unwilling to believe that both himself and his business are looked upon by those about him of little consequence.

It is a common observation, that every man is so wrapt up in his own interest, as to think those of others not worth his notice, and that if he can only obtain the object at which he aims, he cares but little if every body else should fail in their undertakings. Whether this selfish disposition which is to be found in the character of almost every one, is productive of good or bad effects to society at large, might afford a very interesting question and not a few learned speculations. For my part, as I do not pretend to much talent for abstruse discussion, I shall content myself with making a few plain observations on the subject. I might indulge in reflections on the vanity of all human pursuits, and cite as an instance, the old man to whom I have just alluded. If I were disposed to moralize deeply, I could say a great deal about the folly of which he was guilty, in concerning himself so much about the things of this world, when, from all appearances, he would only be able to enjoy them for a short time; but as this does not come within the design of my present essay, and as the emptiness of all earthly things has been so often treated of, I shall not enter upon that topic at this time.

It is pretty generally acknowledged, that the business of man on earth is to seek after happiness wherever it is to be found. But as this term happiness is taken in so many different significations, very few are admitted to have acquired it in its fullest extent. I speak here of the happiness which is attainable in our present state of existence, abstracted from that superior kind of enjoyment which, we are taught to believe, is only to be found in another and a better life.

The possession of riches is looked upon by the greater part of mankind, as the summit of wordly happiness and sought after with an avidity equal to their supposed value. This desire to obtain what is esteemed such an important item in the list of human blessings is productive of good or evil effects according to the nature of the dispositions which it produces in the mind. When it leads those who are influenced by it, into the commission of actions detrimental to the common good, it becomes dangerous. He who is engaged in any employmeut which requires a great exertion of mental or bodily power considers himself as entitled to a reward equivalent to the degree of labour which he is obliged to undergo, and if this reward is withheld from him he will no longer continue his exertions. From this I think it may be easily seen, that, whatever may be said about the selfish views of mankind, society could not exist for any length of time if its members were not to be actuated by a regard for their own interests. As the prosperity of a community is made up of the share which each individual contributes towards it, it follows, that if the desire for wealth which is thought so necessary to happiness were to lose its influence over the mind, the aggregate of human felicity would be diminished.

The merchant, who is embarked in an extensive business, if he misses to succeed in it, must have a constant eye to his own interest, and not let any opportunity of adding to his fortune escape him. If he were to lose sight of this object, he would soon find his business in a state of decay, and at last be obliged to suspend it entirely, and as the amount of the capital which he had been possessed of would thereby be drawn from its usual active purposes, the effect flowing from his inattention would not only be hurtful to himself, but it would be highly injurious to others not to mention the inconvenience, if not injury that would be felt by the foreign trader of whom he had been accustomed to buy his goods. Those to whom he had, in his turn, been wont to sell those commodities would no longer derive any benefit from their dealings with him, and smaller traders again, would suffer the like negative loss. If we take into the account those who would have been engaged in the manufacturing of these articles, the persons who would have been occupied in their conveyance from one country to another, and from one place to another, in the same country, the clerks, who would be thrown out of employment, and the mechanics and labourers, who would lose a part of their usual incomes, the number of sufferers will be found to be greatly increased, and from this long train of evils which might result from the negligence of a single individual, the necessity for a proper regard to our own interest will at once be admitted.

It is very common to hear people exclaiming against the selfishness of their neighbours, and censuring them for their close attachment to their own interests, without considering that if they were to act otherwise, they would soon be reduced to poverty and injure others in proportion to the extent of their business and the number of persons in their employment. While a man is attentive to his own concerns and exerts himself, in order to add to his fortune, he is at the same time promoting the interests of society, although he may be in a great measure indifferent to the general welfare. It is only when this indifference becomes so great as to engender an illiberal disposition in the mind, that it can be productive of much evil. As long as men are governed, in their intercourse with each other by sentiments of integrity and charity, a devotion to their own private interests however great it may be, can produce no injurious consequences. On the contrary, it will lead to quite different effects. As every one is gifted with capacities adapted to his situation in his present state of being, he is expected to exert them for his own support and the good of society: and it is both his duty and his interest to make this exertion.—Were he to fail in doing it his proportion of labour would have to be performed by others and tend to increase their share of toil without adding any thing to their profit, for a neglect of business commonly leads to poverty, and poverty supposes a want of ability to reward the exertions of industry.

K.

FROM THE BOSTON CENTINEL.

OLD JERUSALEM.

Reading in a late Centinel a paragraph of the recent existence of a controversy between the Mussulmen, or perhaps more properly, the Oriental Greeks, and the Christians in Palestine, respecting the guardianship of the tomb of the Saviour of the world at Jerusalem; the facts mentioned awakened recollections of a most holy kind, and a desire to be further acquainted with the modern history of a section of the old world which has the high honor of being the earthly residence of the Saviour of mankind. In the search after this information, I took up "*Worcester's Gazeteer,*" then lying before me and was much gratified at finding most of the knowledge I desired, conveyed in a very laconic yet in a correct and comprehensive manner. I copied the article, and am confident the circulation of it in the Centinel will gratify others as I have been in the perusal.

Yours, &c. J.

'JERUSALEM city Asia, capital of Palestine, 116 S S. W. Damascus, Lat 31, 48. [*After a sketch of the ancient history of the city, the account adds:*]

"[illegible] the reign of Tiberius, Jerusalem was rendered memorable in all succeeding ages, by the death and resurrection of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ who was crucified on Friday April 3d, at 3 o'clock, P. M. at the age of 33, on *Mount Calvary*, a hill which was then without the walls, on the north side of the city.

"Jerusalem was taken and destroyed by Titus, A. D. 70. At the siege, according to Josephus, 97,000 prisoners fell into the hands of the conqueror, 11,000 perished with hunger, and the whole number slain and taken prisoners, during the war, was one million four hundred and sixty thousand. In 130, Adrian undertook to rebuild the city, and gave it the name of Ælia or Ælia Capitola, which name it bore till the time of Constantine. It was taken in 614, by the Persians; in 636, by the Saracens; and in 1099, by the Crusaders, who founded a kingdom, which lasted till 1187, when it was taken by Saledin, King of Egypt. In 1217, it was taken by the Turks, who have kept possession of it ever since. It is called by them Cudsembraic, or Coudsheriff. The Orientals however never call it by any other name than Elkods, or Heleods, i. e. the *Holy*.

"Volney many years since, estimated the population of Jerusalem at 12 or 14,000; Browne, more recently, in 1797, at 18 or 20,000; Ali Bey still later, at 27,000; and a Jewish priest, stated it in 1815, at 50,000, of whom 30,000 were Turks, and 20,000 Jews, Armenians and Greeks. A brisk trade is now said to be carried on between this city and Jafna and Constantinople, and to Persia. The surrounding country is exceedingly fertile and admirably cultivated. "It is truly the Eden of the east, rejoicing in the abunbance of its wealth."

"The modern city is built principally on Mount Moriah. The ascents on every side are steep, except to the north. It is almost surrounded by valleys encompassed by mountains so that it seems to be situated in the middle of an amphitheatre. The walls are about three miles in circuit, and enclose Mount Calvary, on which was built by the Empress Helena, the church of the *Holy Sepulchre*, so called from its being supposed to be erected over the sepulchre in which our Lord was buried. The church was burnt 5 or 6 years ago. There are erected many churches to commemorate some remarkable transaction recorded in sacred history. A mosque is now standing upon the site of Solomon's Temple. The houses are built of flint stone, one story high. The inhabitants derive a great part of their support from the visits of pilgrims, who it is said, leave behind them, in the space of five or six months, upwards of 60,000*l*.

"Dr. Clarke speaking of the appearance of the city, on his approaching towards it says: "We were not prepared for the grandeur of the spectacle which it exhibited. Instead of a wretched & ruined town, by some described as the desolate remnant of Jerusalem, we beheld as it were, a flourishing and stately metropolis, presenting a magnificent assemblage of domes, towers, churches and monasteries; all of which glittering in the sun's rays shone with inconceivable splendor,"

"There is (says the same author) much at Jerusalem, independently of its monks and monasteries, to repay pilgrims of a different description from those who usually resort thither, for all the fatigue and danger they must encounter. At the same time, to men interested in tracing within the walls, antiquities referred to by documents of sacred history, no spectacle can be more mortifying than the city in its present state. The mistaken piety of the early christians, in attempting to preserve, either confused or annihilated the memorials it endeavoured to perpetuate,"

From the New-York Evening Post, Aug. 24.

SITUATION OF SPAIN.

The following picture of the present deplorable state of the Spanish monarchy, is copied from the London Times, of the 9th of June. The information was derived by the editor of that paper from a correspondent at Madrid; and if the one half of it be true, we must suppose the Spanish government is on the point of dissolution. Though we have given foreign dates a month later, yet we think this article cannot fail to be read with interest.

MADRID, May 25.

The political and financial situation of Spain is so embarrassed, that unless it were observed on the spot, no idea could be formed of it, and any representation that could be made would fall short of the truth. I shall endeavour to give you as complete a conception of it as possible by collecting together the detached features of the general picture.

The system of Mr. Garray, which appeared so seducing in theory, has crumbled into dust before the difficulties of its execution. All the resources of taxation are exhausted, and it is certain that the half of the taxes imposed have not been levied. The impossibility of raising them is so great, that the minister has flinched from the rigorous measures which had been begun to be employed. Every where are complaints heard—every distress shows itself in the most hideous aspect. All the public coffers are empty. The army has not received its pay for 3 years, and the officers of the civil administration have not touched the 8th part of the salaries. There has been witnessed at Madrid, officers and civil servants of the public, begging alms, and the provinces have even suffered more than the capital.

At Seville a regiment was in want of every thing, and the officers were reduced to the state of begging dinner in the event. In fine, this situation becoming intolerable, the colonel, M. D'Oneal, waited with his staff on the captain general of the province, to demand a part of their pay on account. As there were no public funds, M. D'Oneal lent from his own private funds all that he could dispose of; and now instead of repaying his advances, they are attempting to find fault with the step which he took.

At Valencia the firmness of the capt. general, M. Elliot, was able alone to calm the effervescence of his troops who had not received any pay for three months—He ordered a month's pay to be given to them, against the express will of the minister of finance.

At Cadiz, it was not without the greatest difficulty they were able to embark a battalion destined for the Lima expedition, and which had not touched any pay for three years.

The roads are less safe than ever.—Robbers infest every part of the kingdom, and there is no security without an escort.

Every despatch of gen. Morillo concludes with demands for reinforcements and supplies of every kind. It is but too certain that his army labours under the most frightful privations.

It is thought here that such a state of things cannot last, and that the system of M. Garay must give way to another; and that this minister must resign his office.

However this may be, as distress is a bad counsellor, the Spanish government, with a view of filling its coffers has had recourse to several expedients which cannot be better characterized than by stating them.

A royal decree had granted the right of entrepot to the port of Cadiz. Some factors had in consequence embarked in speculation for Lima.—but at the moment of the expedition putting to sea, it was notified that they would have to pay not only the duties of clearance, but also the duties of entry, due only at Lima, under the pretext that although the decree, was published, it had not yet been put in execution. One may judge of the desolate state of the maritime commerce, in a country where there exists no insurance-offices or cases when ships do not arrive at their destination, and under a government which has never made any return for its unjust gain.

The following is another trait which is not less remarkable than the preceding: Some agriculturalists of Biscay had, by virtue of a royal license, exported corn; they protested indeed, against the minister's demand of dues contrary to the privileges of their province: but as they were allowed to embark without being compelled to pay their duties they considered themselves freed from them. What therefore was their surprise, when, on the arrival of their ships at Bordeaux, the Spanish consul stopped the unlading until they had paid their dues, which exceeded, not only those imposed in Spain, but even the value of the corn. The merchandise could not be sold, and the result was an enormous loss both to the factors and the agriculturalists.

The affair of Mr. Meade, and his enlargement, must be sufficiently known to you to make it unnecessary for me to enter into details. Sir Henry Wellesley strongly insists upon the repayment of 50,000 piastres of which Mr. Meade defrauded the Company of English Merchants represented by Mr. Macdermot. M. de Pizarro answered Sir Henry in no very moderate tone—that it was astonishing that the British ambassador should make such a demand, since be was ignorant and must be ignorant of the whole foundation of this affair. Things came to such a point that the word *rupture* has already been pronounced, and Sir Henry has declared to the Spanish minister that he would send the entire correspondence to his government, that it might be able to judge on what side the fault lay. At the moment of my writing this letter I learn that M. Pizarro, fearing the consequence of his passion, has just written in the mildest terms to Sir Henry Wellesly, and that Mr. Meade has raised an enormous claim against the Spanish government under the title of an indemnity.

From the New-York Daily Advertiser, Aug. 26.

JOSEPH LANCASTER.

Among the passengers who arrived at the port of New York, on Monday last, in the ship Washington, from London, is Mr. Joseph Lancaster, his lady and daughter. The new system of education introduced into England by Mr. Lancaster, and since adopted and pursued with the most beneficial effects throughout Europe, and in many parts of our own country, has given this gentleman a celebrity which ranks him among the most useful benefactors of mankind. To Mr. Lancaster's method of education is to be ascribed the rapid advancement of the children in those schools which have adopted his plans. A single master is now enabled to teach a greater number of scholars, and with more ease and success, than what formerly required the labour of half a dozen; consequently, the schools of charity, both in Europe and America, are enabled to admit large numbers, without materially increasing their expenses—by which means thousands of poor children, who, but for the system of Mr. Lancaster, must have grown to mature age without the benefits of an education.

We understand this is the first visit of this celebrated philanthropist to this country and we have no doubt he will experience much pleasure in observing the progress which his system has undergone, and the great advantages which have arisen from its use.

It gives us great pleasure to learn, that he proposes to continue in this country for three years, solely to diffuse his system throughout the United States.

Mr. Lancaster will, no doubt, be honored with those customary marks of distinction which are so justly due to his exalted character and talents, and to his great philanthropy and christian virtues.

Kilgore & Taylor,
Commission Merchants,
CINCINNATI, (OHIO.)

HAVE a large & convenient WARE-HOUSE in Front near Main street, where they transact on business on COMMISSION, generally
May 5, 1818.

CRATE WAREHOUSE.

H. Langtry & Co.

Corner of Fourth and Market Streets.
Have received, and will always keep, an extensive supply of

Queensware,

which they will sell by the Crate at the most reduced prices, for cash or approved acceptances. They have also on hand a neat assortment of HARDWARE and SADDLERY.
A few barrels prime trim'd SHAD, for family use. Pittsburgh, July 30, 1818. 2aw4w.

1000 Pieces Yellow Nankeens
Just Received, and for sale, by
G. T. BEYER & Co.
Wood, between Third and Fourth streets.
Pittsburgh, July 21, 1818.

Pittsburgh Prices Current

Corrected weekly for the Gazette.

ARTICLES	From	D. C.	to D. C.
ALE,	doz.	3	
Ashes pot,	lb.	6¼	
—— pearl,		8	
Anchors,		25	
Bacon, Kentucky,		12½	14
—— country,		12½	
Bottles,	groce	18	
Bread, crackers,	cwt.	7	
—— pilot,		5	6
Butter,	lb.	12½	16
Candles, mould, tallow,		25	
—— dipt,		20	
Castings assorted,	ton	120	125
Cheese,	lb.	12½	
Coffee,		37½	40
Cotton,		33	
Cordage,		12½	16
Cider,	bbl.	2 50	3
Cloth, Steub. sup.	yard	8	11
—— do. com.		5 50	
—— Pitts. sup.		7 50	9
—— do. com.		4 50	
—— country,			
Clover seed	bush.	10	
Feathers,	lb.	62½	
Flax, clean,		12½	16
—— seed,	bush.	62½	
Flour, wheat, sup.	bbl.	6	
—— com.		5	
—— rye,	cwt.		
—— corn meal,		1 50	1 75
Fur, Beaver,	lb.	3	4
Glass, Pitt. 8 by 10	box	12	
man. 100 10 by 12		13	
sq. feet. 12 by 14		14	
Grain, wheat,	bush	1	87½
—— rye		50	
—— barley,		75	
—— corn,		50	62½
—— oats,		33	37½
Glue,	lb.	25	30
Gunpowder,		45	50
Iron, Juniata,	ton	200	210
—— Monongahela,		180	
—— hoop, large,		235	240
—— do. small,		260	
—— sheet, Amer.	lb.	20	
—— do. foreign,		22	
Lead, pig,		7	
—— bar,		9	
—— red,			
—— white, dry		19	
—— ground in oil,	cwt.	22	
Lumber, boards, pine,	100f.	75	1 75
—— do. oak,		1	2 50
Leather, soal, Spanish,		38	40
—— do. country,	lb.	31	33½
—— upper,	side	3	3 50
Nails, all sizes, cut,	lb.	15	19
—— wrought,		22	25
—— spikes			
Oil linseed,	gal.	87½	
—— fish	bbl.	40	
Pork,		20	
Porter, bottled,	doz.	3	
—— barrell,		9	
Plaster of Paris,	ton		
Pipes,	groce	5	
Paper, writing, No. 1,	ream	4 50	
—— do. 2,		4	
—— do. 3,		3 50	
—— printing demy,		3	
—— do. medium.		3 50	
—— do. royal,		4	
—— do. sup. royal,		4 50	
Peach, Brandy.	gal.	75	
Salt, Connemaugh,	bbl.	8	
—— Lake,		8 50	
—— Kenhawa,		7	
Segars, Spanish,	box	10	15
—— American,	1000	2 50	
Shot, all sizes,	lb.	11	
Skin, Deer,		16	
—— muskrat,	skin	22	25
—— racoon,		40	50
Steel, Crowley,	fag.	30	35
—— American,		23	25
—— German,	lb.	25	
—— blistered,	cwt.	17	
Soap, white,	lb.	15	
—— rosin,		15	
Sugar, N. Orleans.		18	20
—— country,		16	
—— loaf,		34	
—— lump,		32	
Spanish brown, dry,	cwt.	5	
Salt Petre, crude,		20	25
—— refined,		33	37
Shingles, pine, joint,	1000		
—— oak, lap,			
Staves, hogshead,			
—— barrel,			
Tallow,		12½	15
Tobacco, Kentucky,		15	18
—— Pittsburgh		20	25
—— leaf,		7	8
Tin, in boxes,	box	23	25
—— block,	lb.	30	33
Wool Merino, clean,		40	43
—— fleece,			
—— half breed,			
—— quarter,			
—— common, clean,		30	33
—— fleece,			
Wax, bees,		25	
Whiskey, rye,	gal.	45	

FRESH PROVISION MARKET.

Beef,	lb.	8	10
Pork,		8	10
Veal,		8	10
Mutton,		8	10
Turkeys,	piece	75	1 75
Ducks	pair	50	75
Chickens,		37	50
Butter,	lb.	18	25
Eggs,	doz.	12	15
Fish,	lb.	12	15

To the Electors of Allegheny County.

FELLOW CITIZENS,

I OFFER myself as a candidate for the office of COMMISSIONER, at the ensuing general Election. Should I be elected, the public may rest assured that I will do my part of the duties required in that office.

JOHN FLEMING.

Pittsburgh, August 7, 1818.

To the Independent Electors of Allegheny County.

Fellow Citizens,

I BEG leave to offer myself a Candidate for the Office of COUNTY COMMISSIONER, at the ensuing General Election. Should I be elected, the public at large may rest assured of my paying strict attention to the duties of the Office, and of preventing as far as lies in my power, any useless expenditure of the public money, either for new Jail, Court House or Penitentiary.

ROBERT MAGEE.

PITTSBURGH.

Tuesday Morning, Sept 8

We have been amused every three years for fifteen years past, with the electioneering grounds assumed by certain people, together with the mode of argument made use of on those occasions.—We have never made any great professions of love for the people, or respect for their capacity and intelligence as some of our brother editors do on every "proper occasion," but in sober seriousness, we feel astonished and amazed at the logic and reasoning which is presented to their minds by the electioneering champions, every autumn. If the good honest yeomanry of Allegheny and Butler counties, could by some means dispel the mist, which is spread before their eyes, by the magical incantations of a few file leaders, they would feel themselves much lower in the scale of creation, than under their present delusion, they have any conception of. They would find that although they are gifted with the powers of reason, they are treated as children; that although the destinies of their country are placed in their hands, they are viewed as the tools, as the mere machines of a few, who have objects to attain which have no more relation to the interests of their country, than any common speculation that takes place in the transactions of life. But of all the bare-faced attempts to impose upon the judgment of a people, that of bringing in the professional conduct of a candidate, and talking to the district of the danger of disunion, are the most impertinent.—How would a respectable farmer or mechanic feel, if when he applied to Mr. Baldwin to conduct a suit for him against a wealthy character, Mr. Baldwin should answer, "you must excuse me, sir, I cannot undertake your business; your neighbour is a more powerful man than you are, and this thing may hurt my popularity at some future day." Would he not think that Mr. B. was a very dishonest man, and that he was guilty of a breach of his oath? yet, according to the doctrine attempted to be established, an able lawyer must act in this manner, or be subject to vulgar and stupid accusation. Unfortunately for the persons making the charge relative to Croghan's claim, the story is not true; the claim is abandoned by the advice of Mr. Baldwin; but the principle is the same; the base attempt was made to rouse the people's indignation against him, for an act which he might have been a villain if he had not performed.

The cry about disunion is also commenced; but what this disunion is, defies our limitted comprehension. It has been, *we presume*, strikingly elucidated, by referring to some bombast of Philips, to Edward the second and Scotland, Henry of England, and the Prince of Breffny.—We confess, however, that although we think we understand these historical facts we are too dull to comprehend their application to the present state of things in Allegheny county. But, it is well enough that the ignorant part of our population should get a little peep into the tales of old times occasionally, no matter how it is brought in; and besides it looks scholar like to talk a little history, and quote Roman maxims. It saves argument, and appears very much like *original* electioneering matter. Walter Scott's voluminous *notes*, ought to be in every young writer's hands; "The Dictionary of Quotations" is not a bad thing either, at a dead stand. But, people of Allegheny county! what has all this to do with the election of candidates? are you forever to be dictated to by Pittsburgh? because a few characters here find it their interest to damn Henry Baldwin's political standing, are you blindly to sanction this conduct? if the majority of the district choose to vote for him, where is the disunion? You all know him as well as the citizens of Pittsburgh do, you have had the same opportunity that we have had; no doubt, he has always appeared to you as a plain republican, a man of great information and uncommon talents—this is his character. He has always done his duty as a lawyer, and will do it as our representative. Let the charges which have been brought against him be examined, and see what they amount to. Two or three individuals in Pittsburgh say it will produce disunion:—The honest citizens of the country would be very much astonished if not mortified could they take an occasional peep behind the curtain, and hear what use is made of them. A street corner conversation would be very amusing too.

We feel seriously alarmed lest the old names by which party has been so long distinguished in New-England, will be forgotten, and even that the points which have so long kept the worthy democrats and federalists at variance will be entirely merged in new and probably more important matter; the cause of this terrible revolution, we fear, may be imputed to that origin of all evil, a wily serpent. The controversial spirit which that alarming intruder the sea snake has introduced, has, we believe, taken place of all other subjects of disputation amongst our trucking brethren of the east. We now hear nothing of the Essex Junta, or the Hartford Convention, and even the rage for making a new constitution in Connecticut has, we suspect, somewhat abated. The question appears to be more important than any ever agitated, either political, metaphysical, or religious.—The disputed points between the sects of Omar and Ali* of Arabia; the big and little Endians of Lilliput; the Guelphs and Ghibelines of Milan; the Chevaliers and Roundheads of England; the right and left feet of France; the theatrical question that is now involving in deadly *controversy*, a brother editor in Cincinnati, and a reverend preacher; even the great and interesting problem managed with so much inveteracy among the old schoolmen, as to the exact number of angels that could dance on the point of a needle without jostling, sinks into insignificance when compared with the lumpers and anti-lumpers, with the scalists and anti-scalists amongst the honest Yankees. Since the appearance of the monster on our coast, the different costumes which he assumes on his various emersions from the briny deep, have given rise to different impressions as to his form; one party maintains that the back of his neck is studded with many trifling protuberances, about the size of a ten gallon keg, and that his body is defended by impenetrable scales, from which the harpoons glance as hurtless as did the thunderbolts of yore off the front of the great mammoth of the Wabash. Another party *swears*, (for nothing but downright swearing, and before a magistrate too, is admitted on this occasion) that his neck is as free from excresences as that of any lady in Salem, and that so far from having scales, a certain captain has plunged his harpoon into his body two feet and an half in depth! How this point is to be settled, is yet "hid in the womb of time," but we very much fear that the cause of substantial politics will suffer by its monopolizing spirit.

* The point between these sects was as to the pen with which Mahomet wrote the Koran; one contended that it was taken by force from the wing of the angel Gabriel; the other maintained that it was a voluntary gift of the angel.

The following is taken from the ablest periodical work probably ever published, and is attributed to the pen of the editor, Mr. Jeffrey. This gentleman is considered as one of the most polished, as well as acute scholars, of Europe. Some time before this article appeared in the Edinburgh Review, Mr. Jeffrey travelled through a considerable portion of the U. States, and though he speaks and feels like an Englishman, he appears to have viewed our country with the eye of a statesman, and of a philosopher. He has taken a most ample view of our resources, and his anticipation of our future greatness, is bottomed on the strongest reasoning. The article from which we extract these two paragraphs, was written during the late war, and contains one of those powerful appeals to the good sense of the British cabinet that must have been irresistible. As the work is not in the hands of many in the western country, we think we are contributing our humble mite to the cause of literature by calling the attention of our readers to it.

"We must now draw to a close of these observations; and indeed there is but one other point which we are anxious to lay before our readers. America is destined, at all events, to be a great and powerful nation. In less than a century she must have a population of seventy or eighty millions. War cannot prevent, and, it appears by experience, can scarcely retard this natural multiplication. All these people will speak English, and according to the most probable conjecture, will live under free governments, whether republican or monarchical, and will be industrious, well educated and civilized. Within no very great distance of time, therefore—within a period to which those who are now entering life may easily survive, America will be one of the most powerful and important nations of the earth; and her friendship and commerce will be more valued, and of greater consequence, in all probability, than that of any one European state. England had—we even think that she still has—great and peculiar advantages for securing to herself this friendship and this commerce. A common origin—a common language—a common law—a common enjoyment of of freedom—all seem to point them out to each other as natural friends and allies. What then shall we say of that short-sighted and fatal policy, that, for such an object as we have been endeavouring to expose, should sow the seeds of incurable hostility between two such countries—put rancour in the vessel of their peace, and fix in the deep foundations and venerable archives of their history, to which for centuries their eyes will be reverted, the monuments of English enmity and American valour, on the same conspicuous tablet—binding up together the sentiments of hate to England and love to America as counterparts of the same patriotic feeling—and mingling in indissoluble association the memory of all that is odious in our history, with all that is glorious in theirs? Even for the insignificant present, we lose more by the enmity of America than can be made up to us by the friendship of all the rest of the world. We lose the largest and most profitable market for our manufactures—and we train up a nation, destined to so vast an increase, to do without those commodities with which we alone can furnish them, and from the use of which nothing but a course of absolute hostility could have weaned them. But these present disadvantages, we confess, are trifling, compared with those which we forego for futurity: and when we consider that by a tone of genuine magnanimity, moderation, and cordiality, we might, at this very crisis, have laid the foundation of unspeakable wealth, comfort, and greatness to both countries, we own that it requires the recollection of all our prudent resolutions about coolness and conciliation, to restrain us from speaking of the contrast afforded by our actual conduct, in such terms as it might be spoken of;—as, if the occasion calls for it, we shall not fear to speak of it hereafter.

The Americans are not liked in this country; and we are not now going to recommend them as objects of our love. We must say, however, that they are not fairly judged of by their newspapers.—The greater part of the polished and intelligent Americans appear little on the front of public life, and make no figure in her external history. But there are thousands of true republicans in that country who, till lately, have never felt any thing towards England but the most cordial esteem and admiration; and to whom it has been the bitterest of all mortifications that she has at last disappointed their reliance on the generosity and magnanimity of her councils, belied their predictions of her liberality, and justified the execrations which the factious and malignant formerly levelled at her in vain. This is the party too, that is destined ultimately to take the lead in that country, when the increase of the population shall have lessened the demand for labour, and, by restoring the natural influence of wealth and intelligence, converted a nominal democracy into a virtual aristocracy of property, talents and reputation; and this party, whom we might have so honourably conciliated, we first disgusted, by the humiliating spectacle of a potent British fleet battering down magnificent edifices unconnected with purposes of war, and then packing up some miserable hogsheads of tobacco, as the ransom or the plunder, we disdain to remember which, of a defenceless village, and afterwards roused to more serious indignation by an unprincipled demand for an integral part of their territory."

The quotations of U. S. Bank Stock at Philadelphia, on the 21st ult. was 126½—at the same place the Bank of North America, was 140—Bank of Pennsylvania, 138, &c.

The Legislature of the Alabama territory, have passed an act repealing all laws against usury—and the state of Mississippi, in convention, have, by their constitution, put out of the power of their legislature, to pass any law respecting the rate of interest.

The citizens of Charleston, S. C. complain of their market being scantily supplied with beef; and a meeting of the citizens has taken place, for the purpose of raising a capital sufficient to import from Connecticut or any other State, live stock for the supply of the market.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 28.

The resignation of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas in Dauphin county, in consequence, as is said, of the appointment of Samuel Franks, as president, is a circumstance of so novel and extraordinary a nature, as to excite an uncommon degree of curiosity, to the objections of the associates to a continuance on the bench with the president. We have heard various reasons assigned, among others and those of a *more serious* nature, is the one stated in the following extract from the "Village Record."

"It is understood that the resignation of Judges Fahnestock and Whitehill is in consequence of the appointment of Mr. Franks as president of the Court in Dauphin. Much excitement is said to prevail in Dauphin County in consequence of this appointment. We do not pretend to enter into the dispute, but merely to state for the information of our readers, such facts as have come to hand. It is stated that Judge Fahnestock had particular reasons to be offended at Judge Franks, on account of the carricature made by the latter, the nature of which must be learned elsewhere, as we *cannot polute* our paper with a description of it; but it is said to have been very offensive to Judge Fahnestock and *his family*, and in *a high degree disrespectful* to Governor Snyder."

With Mr. Miner we say, that "we do not pretend to enter into the dispute" on this occasion: still we must be permitted to observe that however immaterial, generally speaking, the appointment of one man to office, or the resignation of another may be, the selection of proper characters to fill the judicial station is a duty which ought to be exercised with great caution, and certainly regardless of all political considerations. Without any personal knowledge of Samuel Franks, whom Governor Findlay has selected to preside in the court of common pleas in a very important district, we venture to say, judging from the concurring testimony of the Governor's friends, as well as opponents, that the appointment of Mr. F. is, to say the least of it, a very extraordinary one. It is to be hoped that a due sense of the importance and responsibility of the station to which he has been, certainly very unexpectedly, elevated, will induce him to reform a course of life very little suited to the dignity of the judicial character.

TUCKEY'S NARRATIVE.

We read with much interest a work lately published in England and republished in New-York, entitled:—"Narrative of an expedition to explore the river Zaire, usually called the Congo, in South Africa, in 1816, under the direction of Captain J. K. Tuckey, R. N. To which is added the Journal of Professor Smith; and some general observations on the country and its inhabitants, pubilshed by permission of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty,"

From the New-York Evening Post, August 25.

From London Papers.—It was reported at Hamburgh, that England will probably obtain, by negotiation, a port in the Baltick.

An ordinance has been issued by the King of Sweden prohibiting all foreign artisans from passing the frontiers of that kingdom, until they receive the special permission of his Majesty. By the same decree, travellers generally are required to provide themselves with passports from the Swedish Consul resident in the countries from which they come. As these regulations are to be in force only for three months, it would seem as if they were intended to meet some temporary apprehension of danger.

The *Hamburgh Correspondent* remarks, that the year 1718 was one of extraordinary fecundity; corn, wine, and fruits were most abundant, & of the very best quality. The 18th year of the 19th century promises to be equally fruitful.

On the 11th inst. Mr. T. JACKSON, of Warthole Hall, in Cumberland, furrowed, for turnips, upwards of three acres of ground. He is in the 75th year of his age, and his only assistance were two colts, whose joint ages did not exceed five years.

French method of dispersing hail storms.

The frequency of this visitation in the genial climate of France has suggested a singular preventive. For near half a century, the inhabitants of the Maconaise have been accustomed to fire mortars from the heights on the approach of storms for the purpose of averting damage from hail. M. de Chevriers, an old naval officer, was the first who introduced this method on his estate at Vanrenard. Its efficacy having been proved by many year's experience, the practice was adopted by the neighbouring communes which have ever since been exempt from the ravages of hail. The size of the mortar, and the number of discharges vary according to circumstances. The communes of Fleury has a mortar which carries a charge of one pound of powder; it is usually fired before the stormy clouds have had time to accumulate, and firing is kept up till they are wholly dispersed. The annual consumption for the purpose is from 800 to 1000 lbs of coarse powder. About the time that this method was adopted in the Maconaise, Guenault de Montbeillard, the celebrated assistant and friend of Buffon, having observed that the hail is not formed until after violent claps of thunder, proposed to draw off the electric matter, so as to prevent at one and the same time the explosion of the lightning and the formation of the hail.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We have many apologies to make to "WILL VERSATILE." His well written poetical epistle should have been inserted long since, but for its length, and an error which he has committed by confounding us with one of our ingenuous correspondents. We beg Will to let us hear from him immediately and often, "with this special observance" that one column is as much as we can devote at a time to one subject.

DIED, at his residence, on Chesnut ridge, on the 31st of August, general ARTHUR ST. CLAIR, in the 84th year of his age.

We hope to be able in our next to furnish a sketch of the prominent events in the life of this most interesting character; the brilliancy of his talents, and the misfortunes of his later years have rendered him dear to every American. We trust that the ingratitude of the republic will not extend to individuals, and that out of the few who knew and admired our departed veteran, one grateful pen will be found, to offer the last tribute to departed merit.

DIED—On Friday, the 4th inst. Mr. JOSIAH W. SKELTON, Druggist, in the 31st year of his age.

—— on Saturday the 5th inst. Miss HENRIETTA BEELEN, daughter of Mr. A. Beelen, in the 12th year of her age.

Very Late Publications,

JUST RECEIVED BY

R. Patterson and Lambdin.

BRISTED on the resources of the United States of America,
Memoirs of the rev. Andrew Fuller,
Hazlett's Lectures on the English Poets,
Narrative of an expedition to explore the river Zaire, usually called the Congo, in Africa, in 1816—by Capt. Tuckey, R. N. with a map,
Views of England, during a residence of ten years, six of them a prisoner of war.—By Major General Pillet,
Lalla Rookh—by More—a new edition with plates,
Brownie of Rodsbeck and other Tales—by James Hogg, author of Queen's Wake, &c.
Conversations on the Bible—by a lady,
Manners—a Novel in 2 volumes.
Marriage—a Novel in 2 volumes.
Rob Roy Macgregor—a musical Drama, as performed at Covent Garden,
Schlegle's History of Literature 2 volumes
First part of Dr. Johnston's Dictionary—quarto and octavo,
Cuvier's Theory of the Earth, with notes by Dr. Mitchell,
Lord Bacon's Essays a new edition,
The Batchelor and the Married Man or the equilibrium of comfort—a novel in 2 vols.

R. P. & L. have added many valuable works to their stock of History, Biography, Divinity, Classics and Medicine, and have just received a small collection of LAW.

Pittsburgh, September 8, 1818.

Commissioners Office,

PITTSBURGH, SEPTEMBER 5, 1818.

PROPOSALS will be received at this office, until Wednesday the 23d inst. for the erection of a BRIDGE over Pine creek, at the place where the public road crosses said creek, near Buffington's mill-dam.—All materials to be furnished by the contractor.

A plan will be exhibited at the office.

By order of the Commissioners.

JAMES M. RIDDLE, *Clk.*

Pittsburgh, September 8, 1818. 1att

Notice.

IF a certain SAMUEL PURDY, who about a year ago, arrived at Quebec, is in this country, he is hereby informed that his parents reside within 8 miles of Pittsburgh, on the Washington road, who would wish to hear from him as soon as possible.

N. B. Printers will do an act of benevolence by inserting the above a few times.

Look Sharp before you buy

WHEREAS the subscriber, in 1817, purchased of Luther Gale the exclusive right of disposing of his and C. Toby's and J. Old's patent Bark mills, in the state of Pennsylvania. This is to forbid all persons purchasing either of the said patent bark mills of any person or persons, under any pretence whatsoever, unless legally authorised by me.

J. WEBSTER.

Pittsburgh, September 8, 1818.——3

N. B. All violation of the above right will be proceeded against according to the act of Congress in such cases made and provided.

Anshutz & Rahm,

HAVE

Removed

TO the House lately occupied by Messrs. ALLEN & GRANT

They have for sale, a handsome assortment of

Juniata Bar, & Roll'd Iron,

NAILS,

CROWLY AND BLISTERED STEEL,

IRON WARE,

Of different kinds, Axes, Hoes, Plough-Irons, &c.

A LARGE SUPPLY OF KENTUCKY

Tobacco,

OF A GOOD QUALITY.

Geneva Window Glass,

BAR LEAD,

30,000 lbs. Shot, assorted,

ALSO

20 bbls. prime Country Sugar

30 barrels best quality

NEW-ORLEANS SUGAR

Pittsburgh, April 17, 1818.——2awtf

BUTTER.

THE Subscribers will exchange Merchandize, for merchantable BUTTER, in Kegs, at a fair price.

WM. & JOHN HILL.

Pittsburgh, July 15, 1818. 2awtf,

200 Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, living on the south branch of the Potomac, in Hampshire county, Virginia, on the night of Saturday the first inst. a Negro Man, named

Adam,

about 22 years of age, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, very black, has an indention in the forehead, as if the skull had been broke, occasioned by the kick of a horse;—he is a handsome well looking fellow with an agreeable countenance;—he was raised in Fairfax county, in this state, by Mr. Harper.—He went away in company with a Negro who calls himself *Dennis*, and who is about 35 or 40 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, his legs very much bow'd, and had been taken up and confined in the jail of this county as a runaway.

Whoever takes up said Adam, & secures him in any jail so that I can get him again, shall receive the above reward, and all reasonable charges paid if brought home.

ISAAC PANCAKE.

August 22, 1818.

GLASS, selling off Cheap.

THE STOCK OF

Flint and Green Glass

of the late firm of BOLTON, ENCELL & CO. is now selling off cheap, at a liberal discount, at the Store lately occupied by them, corner of Front and Wood streets. Merchants and others will find it their interest to call.

By order of the Assignees.

Pittsburgh, August 11, 1818.

POETRY.

The following sweet stanzas are from the pen of Ebn Ajrum, who flourished in the tenth century of the Christian æra, on a lady weeping.

When I beheld thy blue eyes shine
Thro' the bright drops that pity drew,
I saw beneath those tears of thine
A blue eyed violet bath'd in dew.

The violet ever scents the gale,
Its hues adorn the fairest wreath,
But sweetest thro' a dewy veil
Its colours glow its odours breathe.

And thus thy charms in brightness rise—
When wit and pleasure round thee play,
When mirth sits smiling in thine eyes,
Who but admires their sprightly ray?
But when thro' pity's flood they gleam.
Who but must love their soften'd beam?

FROM THE OLIO OF A DESULTORY READER.

The Lama is about five feet high; its neck is long, and bends considerably: near the junction with the body it is considerably protuberant. In general, the shape resembles a camel, only it wants the dorsal bunch. Its stands high upon its hind legs, and resembles the camel, not only in mildness, but aptitude for servitude. Before the introduction of mules, they were used by the Indians to plough the land, at present the serve to carry burdens of about one hundered pounds. They go with great gravity, and cannot be forced so change their pace. When angry, they have no other method of revenging their injuries than by spitting; and they can throw their saliva to the distance of ten paces. One of these animals in Mr. Peal's Museum frequently exhibited his displeasure in this way. His saliva was highly offensive. They inhabit the highest regions of the globe, & seem to require purer air than animals of a lower situation are found to enjoy. Peru seems to be the place where they are found in the greatest plenty. They are very sure footed, and are therfore used to carry the Peruvian ores over the most rugged hills and narrowest paths of the Andes. Like the camel they have the power of obstaining a long time from drink, and, like that animal, their food is coarse. In a wild state, they keep in herds, and while they are feeding one stands centinel. They are killed for the sake of their flesh and hair; they first is very excellent, and the latter is woven into cloth by the native Indians.

Steam Engine Notice.

To those who are or may be concerned·

WHEREAS certain persons have industriously endeavoured to deceive the public, by an effort to impress the idea that Oliver Evans has abandoned his claim to the use of HIGH STEAM.

Therefore, this is to give notice, that all such reports or insinuations are groundless; that said Evans has already commenced suits against the makers of Steam Engines in this place or elsewhere; that he has ordered the subscriber to enter suits both against the makers and proprietors of Steam Engines now making here, and at other places and the public may be assured that suit will be entered for every Steam Engine separately, as soon as it shall have been put in operation.—Those who feel an interest to avoid infringement of said Evans's patent may be informed who the present *constructing* infringers are.

GEORGE EVANS.

Pittsburgh, July 24, 1818.

German Redemptioners.

FOR SALE.

THE time of an indented MAN and WOMAN, who have two years and about six months to serve. The Man is a rough carpenter, and both understand farming very well; but particularly the culture of the vine, and gardening; the woman is also a good spinner. They are sold for want of employ. Enquire at this, or the Mercury office.

August 25, 1818. tf

PIANO-FORTES.

THE subscriber has received a small consignment of PIANO-FORTES from the celebrated manufactory of J. A. & W. GEIB, New-York, which he offers for sale at his store in Wood street—They having been examined by professors in this city, and pronounced of superior quality, he feels a confidence in recommending them as very worthy the attention of those ladies and gentlemen who may be in want of Piano-fortes.

CARLES L. VOLZ.

Pittsburgh, August 25, 1818. 61aw

Kerr and Rahm,

Front, between Market and Wood streets,
PITTSBURGH,

Have just received a handsome supply of

UPDEGRAFFS'

PAPER, assorted as follows,

No. 1, 2, & 3 Cap.	Post Paper,
Royal Printing.	Tea Paper,
No. 4 Medium ditto,	Cap Wrapping do.

Medium wrapping ditto.

They have also on hand, and intend keeping a constant supply of

Juniata Bar Iron,

4, 6, 8, and 10 cut Nails,
Assorted Roll'd Iron,
7-9 and 8-10 Window Glass,
HOLLOW GLASS,
Patent Draft Chains,
Shovels, Axes, Plough Irons,
A few chests Young Hyson Tea,
Spanish and country Segars,
KENTUCKY TOBACCO.

All of which they offer for sale, on accommopating terms.

July 3.

VINEGAR.

A QUANTITY of strong old Cider VINEGAR fit for immediate use, for Sale, per barrel or smaller quantity.

ISAAC HARRIS, *Diamond.*

Pittsburgh, August 25, 1818. 3t

C. Latshaw and Leech,

HAVE FOR SALE AT THEIR WAREHOUSE
Corner of Smithfield and Second streets,

SHOVELS & spades, Amer. Man. sup. quality,	Anvils and Vices,
Pig Lead,	Calf and sheep skins.
Tobacco,	Window Glass,
	Sickles,

Also, an assortment of

GROCERIES, *viz.*

Green coffee in barrels,	4th proof Jam. spirits,
Lump sugar,	Cogniac Brandy,
Alspice,	Rice,
Pepper,	Chocolate,
Allum,	Raisins in boxes,
Almonds.	Cod Fish,
Spanish segars,	Corks.

Conemaugh Salt.

Ditto Refined for Table use.

JUST RECEIVED,

18 *Barrels New Orleans* **Sugar.**

Pittsburgh, July 17, 1818.

Dupont's Brandywine POWDER.

THE subscribers having been appointed by Messrs. Dupont's agents for the western country, they will always have a regular supply of this Powder, and are enabled to sell it at cost and charges.

BOSLER & CO.

Who have received a quantity of

Prime Feathers.

May 19, 1818. tf

To Tanners Distillers, & Farmers.

THE subscriber assignee of JARED OLD's PATENT IRON MILL for Grinding Bark, Corn and Cobb, &c. for the States of Ohio, Kentucky and Tennessee, informs the public that they are made and kept for sale by Mr. George Sutton who is sole agent in Pittsburgh to sell Mills in those states, their utility in grinding bark is well known and established to be the best in use. To Distillers they answer a valuable purpose to shell corn and grind the cobb, and by distilling the cobb it is found to make a saving of about one fifth of this method.—To Farmers, to grind feed for cattle, the mill will crack nearly all the corn and grind the cobb quite fine·—There are now a considerable number of those mills in use for that purpose, and are highly approved of—Distillers and Farmers in the above states are solicited to make trial of them.—I will warrant them to answer the purpose as described.

Orders for mills will be attended to by Mr. George Sutton, where they can only be had in Pittsburgh, and will be by him forwarded.

For the information of the public I give this NOTICE.

That all mills, sold in the above states by agent of Luther Gale, is an infringement on my right, nor has there any of Gales's mills been sold or used in the western country for grinding bark to my knowledge. Jared Olds' improvement consists of an Iron hopper cast solid on the cylinper or tube and cogs or sharp pointed teeth placed in rows on the inside of the mill. I therefore forbid all persons from making, using or selling mills of the above description in Ohio, Kentucky nd Tennessee, without authority from myself r Alvin Bates and our agents, as all persons found violating said patent, may rest assured that sooner or later they will pay us for our right, if there is law and justice to recover it

DYER PEARL.

May 1, 1818.——1awtfcG.S.

Valuable Lands for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale the following very valuable Tracts of Land situated in Beaver county, North-Sewickly township, state of Pennsylvania, in Leets' district of depreciation lands: viz.

No. 190—216 acres or thereabouts, with allowance—On which tract is erected a good frame dwelling house, a barn, and other out houses, with about 30 acres cleared, and an excellent spring before the house.

No. 178—130 acres—To this tract belongs one third part of a Saw-Mill and has about 18 acres cleared.

No. 173—208¼ acres and allowance, on which is cleared about 16 acres. These three tracts lay contigious to each other, and have between 3 and 400 acres of first rate bottom land, and particularly calculated for grazing farms, and large dairies—it is well watered by Connequenessing and Brush creeks, besides small brooks and springs—with a good Mill seat on Brush creek—lying in a very thriving settlement, from 3½ to 6 miles from two Iron works, and surrounded by 4 merchants mills, at the distance of 1½ to 6 miles; it is about 5 miles and a half from Harmony, 9 miles from Beaver town, and 25 from Pittsburgh.—For further information, apply to Stephen Runyon, esq. near the premises or to Dr. James Agnew, in Pittsburgh, as that gentleman is perfectly acquainted with the above property, or to the subscriber.

ALSO

1150 acres of first rate upland, on Toby's or Stump creek, Armstrong county, from 2½ to 6 miles from the Allegheny river: viz.

No. 450—containing 333 acres, with a good improvement on it.

No 891—400 acres, with two good improvements on it, with about 60 acres cleared.

No. 404—containing 409 acres, with two improvements on it, and a Tan-yard, lying on the waters of Cherry run. These lots are of a superiour quality, and have the advantage of water conveyance, and would be valuable to proprietors residing on them.

ALSO

That beautiful situated FARM, called

Hamilton Hall,

10 miles from Pittsburgh, on the Monongahela river, containing 205 acres of land—of which there is about 140 acres of first rate river and creek bottom, with an excellent stream of water, on which is erected a new Saw-Mill: it is deemed unnecessary to say any thing in praise of this property as it is well known to be one of the handsomest Farms in Allegheny county; and as it is presumed that persons wishing to purchase will take a minute survey of this property, in every respect worthy the attention of monied men. No objection would be made to take in part pay, good property in Pittsburgh, Philadelphia or Baltimore, at a reasonable valuation. For further information apply to the proprietor at Hamilton Hall, Mifflin township Allegheny county, nearly opposite the mouth of Turtle creek.

CHARLES F. Von BONNHORST.

April 10, 1818.——tf

NEW BOOK STORE,

Second door from Towne's Lottery and Exchange Office in Third Street, and near the Pittsburgh Hotel.

RANDOLPH BARNES,

IS now opening a general assortment of LAW, THEOLOGICAL, MEDICAL, CLASSICAL and MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS, which he will sell, wholesale and retail, on very liberal terms.

Family Bibles, a great variety, in elegant and plain bindings.

Octavo and School do. Pocket do. Prayer Books, Dwight's Psalms and Hymns, Watts do. Methodist Hymns, and an extensive assortment of

School Books.

Webster's Spelling Book, United States do. Murray's Grammar, English Reader, Introduction to do. Morse's Geography, Adam's do. with an Atlas, Willet's do. with an Atlas, Dwight's do. Columbian Orator, American do. Daboll's Arithmetick, Pike's do. Walsh's do, Scott's Lessons, Monitor, American Preceptor, Catechetical compend of general history, *a new book*, Webster's, Walker's, Entick's and Perry's dictionaries, testaments, primers, school certificates, pictures, toy books, &c.

Merchants account books, made in the best manner and of paper of superior quality.

Stationary.

Writing and Letter papers, Slates and Pencils, Wafers, Quills, Inkstands, Sealing Wax, Black-Lead Pencils, India Rubber, Letter Seals, cases of drawing Instruments, Gunters scales, Dividers &c.

The Merchants of the western country will be supplied with any of the above on very advantageous terms.

Subscriptions received for the following periodical publications.

The American Scientific Journal, to be conducted by professor Silliman of Yale college.

The Quarterly Journal of Science and the Arts, edited at the royal institution of Great Britain.

The Evangelical Guardian and Review, published monthly.

Pittsburgh, August 18th 1818.—cow4t.

H. Bonnet and Rouaud,

Market, between Second and Third streets,

HAVE just received, and weekly receive a large assortment of

Domestic Chambray,

Stripes,	Canton Crape,
Plaids,	Lace Shawls,
Sheeting,	Viels,
Ticking,	Fine Thread-lace.

Linen and Cotton Damask Table Cloth.

And a good supplement to their usual stock of

CLOTH, CASSIMERES, CASSINETT, MOLESKIN, VELVET, BAIZE, FLANNELS,

Blankets, Bombazetts, Silk, Cotton and Worsted Hosiery, India Muslin, Silk, Imitation and English Shawls,

And a supplement to their usual assortment of

Silk of every kind for dress and bonnets,
Sewing silk cord and Chenills,
Silk, kid and Angola gloves,
Canton, Italian and French crapes,
Silk galoons and ribbonds of all sorts,
Scotch thread, cotton balls, and tapes,
Millinet, wires and trimmings,
Bandannas, flag and fringed handkerchiefs,
Pocket, Madrass, and other ditto,
Calicoes, Dimity and Ginghams,
Irish linnen, shirting and long cloth,
Domestic cotton, and shirting,
Silk, Marseilles and other vesting,
Thread, silk, cotton, and silver lace,
Lace veils and shawls,
Merino, velvet and lace redicule,
Suspenders, webbing and binding,
Pins, bell and plated buttons,
Beads of every sort, and pocket books,
An assortment of real gold JEWELRY,
A few dozen men and woman's Saddles,
Shot of every size,
Lead in pigs,
Best Spanish Cigars.

Which they will dispose of, on the most moderate terms, for Cash, or liberal credit for approved notes.

Pittsburgh, June 19, 1818.——tf

Irwin & H. Wallace,

Have just received and offer For Sale
AT THE LOWEST CASH PRICES,

100 bbls. Conemaugh Salt,

15,000 lbs. PIG LEAD,

20 Tons Juniata Iron,

FIFTY KEGS TROTTER'S GLAZED RIFLE POWDER,

1 Ton American Blistered Steel,

70 Barrels Fresh Flour.

Window Glass—Scythes—Sickles—Bedcords—Plough-lines—Rigging—Ropes—Snuff, &c.

Pittsburgh, May 5, 1818.

To Printers.

I WILL sell a Fount of Pica, of 225 lbs. weight also, a Fount of American Cannon, five line Pica and seven line Pica, *entirely new*; a Fount of Double English, about a third worn, the figure of a horse, composing stick, &c. Enquire at the Gazette office, of

JOHN SCULL.

Pittsburgh, July 3, 1818.

For Sale,

THE time of a BLACK BOY, who has two years to serve from the 20th of next month. He is a family servant—well brought up, and is perfect master of the business of cooking and washing. His habits are unexceptionable and disposition excellent.

For terms apply at this office.

August 28, 1818.

Pasture.

THE subscriber can take a number of Cows and Horses at Pasture, on reasonable terms, at his farm near the New Garrison, on the Butler road, and about half a mile from the turnpike.

Enquire at the farm or at the store of Glaser & Co. Wood, near 4th street.

JOHN L. GLASER

August 28th.

To be Rented,

THE large and convenient STORE-ROOM and WAREHOUSE, now occupied by the subscribers, in Robbstown. It is one of the best stands for business in the western parts of Pennsylvania. Possession will be given on the 10th of September next.

LATTA, CONNELL & CO.

Robbstown, August 18, 1818.——2

HENRY DOANE,

Water, between Market & Ferry streets

HAS FOR SALE,

50 kegs Kentucky manufactured Tabacco,
8000 lbs Pig Lead,
50 boxes Window Glass, 8 by 10 & 10 by 12
24 ditto Hollow Glass, assorted for country stores.
40 boxes Windsor Soap,
Boxes of Pipes,
Barrels country Sugar,
Half pipes London particular Teneriffe Wine,
Boxes and kegs Fresh Raisins,
Allspice, Pepper, Ginger, ground, Copperas, Indigo } IN KEGS,

STOVES, IRONMONGERY AND SHOT,

5 tons Juniata Bar Iron,

CASTINGS—assorted.

Just Received & For Sale,

BY

Joseph Hill & Co.

DRUGGISTS,

Market, between Fourth Street and the Diamond,

500 lbs roll Brimstone	Irish Glue
1 ball Sarsaparilla Root	Rosin
1 do Liquorice Root	Copal Varnish,
1 do Senna Leaves,	1 case Magnesia
1 do Orange Peel	1 case Manna
1 do Pink Root	1 case Camphor
2 do Juniper Berries	3 dozen Apothecary Scales
2 bbls. Chamomile flowers.	12 doz Spatulas, assortd
1 bbl. English Epsom Salts.	12 doz. English Mustard, in ½ lb bottles
Bbls. Glauber Salts.	Orris Root
Ditto powdered Barks	Oat-meal
Ditto Cream Tartar	Opium
Ditto Cinamon	Calomel
Ditto Gentian Root	Cantharides
400 lb English blue Vitriol	Barley, Rhubarb
2 bbls Venetian Red	Jalap, Ginger
50 kegs ditto ground in oil	Windsor Soap
1 case Gum Copal	Wedgewood, Marble & Composition MORTERS
Bbls Spanish Brown	Phials—assorted
Bbls Spanish Whiting	Allum
Verdegris by the sack	Copperass
Oil Vitriol by the carboy	Indigo
Blue Strewing Smalts	Gall's Logwood, etc.

WITH A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

Drugs, Paints, Patent Medicine and Dye Stuffs.

all which, will be sold WHOLESALE and RETAIL on the most accommodating terms.

Pittsburgh, July 21, 1818. 1awtf

A Most Valuable Estate,

FOR SALE.

THAT beautiful estate, commonly known by the name of MONTOURS' or LONG ISLAND, about five miles below Pittsburgh, in the Ohio river, containing in the whole 1,000 acres, is offered for sale. It is divided into three separate tracts, on each of which there are handsome improvements; the land is of the best quality, well timbered, and not subject to overflow. It is universally esteemed, both as to soil and situation, the finest property in the western country. The proprietors would prefer selling the whole in a body, but to suit purchasers, it may be divided into three tracts.

The terms may be known by applying to Major Isaac Craig on the premises, or to the subscriber, who is agent for the proprietors, at his office in Pittsburgh.

JAMES HALL,
Attorney at Law.

July 24, 1818.

☞ The editors of the Lancaster Journal, Berks and Schuylkill Journal, and Village Record, will insert the above 3 times, and forward their accounts to the office of the Pittsburgh Gazette for payment.

Valuable Property

IN THE DIAMOND.

I WILL sell the house in which I live: a credit will be given for a considerable part of the purchase money. Its situation is such that it needs no further recommendation. The house is well finished and a good pump in the back yard.

JOSEPH DAVIS.

Pittsburgh, May 16, 1818.——tf

I will Sell,

ON reasonable terms, Lot No. 31, containing 6 acres, on the bank of the Allegheny river, below and adjoining a lot of William Robinson—also, Lot No. 30, containing 9 acres, adjoining the above. A lot in the town of Allegheny, on Beaver street, adjoining Thomas Semple—also a Lot in Mechanics' Retreat, near the town of Allegheny.

For the above property, or any part of it, I will take *Stock* of the *Farmers' and Mechanics Bank* of Pittsburgh, in payment.

JOHN SCULL.

Pittsburgh, June 12.

Take Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber are requested to make immediate payment, or their accounts will be put into the hands of a justice for collection. As I intend leaving this place those that have demands against me will call for the same.

PETER KINTNER.

Pittsburgh, 30th July, 1818.

To Let,

THAT convenient HOUSE, in Wood street—now occupied by Armstrong and Ewing. Possession given the 1st of August next.

Enquire of Doctor P. Mowry, or the subscriber. PH. MOWRY.

Pittsburgh, July 24.

TO LET,

That Valuable Tavern Stand known by the

Maryland Inn,

in the City of Pittsburgh, and immediate possession given. Enquire of the subscriber on the premises.

JOSEPH BALL.

July 15, 1818.

William & John Hill,

At their Wholesale Warehouse, in Market, near Front street,

HAVE just received in addition to their stock on hand the following

FRESH GOODS.

Imported to their order, direct from England.

Sup. dark undressed Prints,
Ditto, ditto, dressed Ditto,
4-4 & 6-4 Cambrics,
7-8 4-4 Shirtings,
Bombazetts of every colour,
3-4 & 4-4 Madrass Hlkfs.
Best blue and black cloth sewings,
Best silk twist assorted, colours
100 doz. Ivory Combs,

Pittsburgh, Ma 19 1818.——lawtf

Geo. Miltenberger,

HAS for sale at his store in Front street, next door to the Post office a quantity of

STILLS

OF DIFFERENT SIZES,

Copper, Wash, and Stew Kettles,	Sheet Iron and Spelter Solder,
Brash, Wash, and Stew Kettles,	Block Tin,
Bell metal Wash, and Stew Kettles,	Tin Plate by the box,
Sheet Brass and Sheet Copper,	Still Cocks and Rivits,
	Gun and Rifle mountings
	Bells of all sizes and kinds.

An assortment of

Tin Ware.

Castings made in Brass of every description.

An assortment of Copper Tea Kettles,

COPPER AND SHEET IRON WORK

made of all descriptions, at the shortest notice.

Any of the above articles sold on the lowest and most accommodating terms.

N. B. FOR SALE a good two horse WAGGON.

Valuable Real Estate and Ground Rents for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale, on reasonable terms, the following very valuable real estate and ground rents in the city of Pittsburgh, to wit:

One Lot, situate at the corner of Ferry and Water streets, containing 35 feet front on Water street and the Monongahela river, and 98 feet on Ferry street, now in the possession of Mr. Florence Cotter, and occupied as a grocery and liquor store, and rented at 450 dollars per annum.

Also, one lot situated on the west side of Market street, between First and Second streets, containing 23 feet front on Market street by 70 feet deep, at present unoccupied—formerly occupied as a saddler's shop—for which business or for a dry goods store, it is one of the best stands in the city.

Also—ground rent to the amount of two thousand dollars per annum, secured upon real estate on which is erected permanent brick buildings in some of the most conspicuous parts of the city.

The terms upon which this property will be disposed of are of the most advantageous kind—A very small portion of the purchase money will be required in hand—and the balance may be paid, either in annual instalments, with interest, or in such portions as may be convenient to the purchaser, payment being secured by mortgage or judgement—It being the object of the subscriber to give a long credit.

Application may be made to Walter Forward, Esq. at his office in the Diamond, or to the subscriber in Pitt township, on the turnpike road three miles from Pittsburgh, who will describe the property and make known the terms of sale.

WILLIAM HAMILTON.

May 16, 1818.——tf

William W. Howell, & Co

No. 167, MARKET STREET, PHIADELPHIA

Have just received by the ships Jane and Dis from Liverpool,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

Hardware & Cutlery,

which they offer for sale for *Cash* or on liberal credit

Philadelphia, March 12, 1818.——2awtf

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of the late Doctor *Nathaniel Bedford*, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment to the James Patterson, of Birmingham, or Doctor Peter Mowry, of Pittsburgh; and all those having demands against said estate, will present them without delay, properly attested, to either of the subscribers.

MARY BEDFORD, Executrix.
PETER MOWRY, } Execrs.
JAMES PATTERSON, }

May 20, 1818. tf

T. C. Lee and Reynolds

RESPECTFULLY inform the public that they have commenced the

BAKING BUSINESS,

in Front street, in the house adjoining William Robinson Jr's. warehouse, where they hope from a knowledge of the business and strict attention, to merit a share of public patronage.

Pittsburgh, August 7, 1818.

FOR SALE BY

Armstrong & Ewing.

At their Wholesale Grocery Store

Wood street, between First and Second.

Gunpowder, Imperial, Young Hyson & Hyson Skin } Teas of the first quality & latest importations.	Keg best Brimstone,
	Spanish Cigars,
	Kentucky Tobacco,
	Figs in Drums,
	Best Sallad Oil,
	Fresh Lemons,
	Soft shell'd Almonds,
First & Second quality Green Coffee,	Mustard, Starch,
Loaf, Lump, and Brown Sugar,	Sugar Candy, Rice,
Chocolate,	L. P. Madeira, } Wines of first quality.
Spanish Indigo,	do. Teneriffe, }
Madder, Copperas, Allum,	Sherry, & Port }
Rice & ground Ginger,	Cog. Brandy, 4th proof
Pepper, Alspice,	Jamaica Spirits, do.
Nutmegs, Cloves, Cinnamon,	Holland Gin,
Box Raisins, best muscatell,	Whiskey.

With a general assortment of articles in the above line, which will be disposed of on the lowest terms for cash or approved acceptances